

# The Paducah Evening Sun.

VOL. XXIV NO. 128.

PADUCAH, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1908

TEN CENTS PER WEEK

## THANKSGIVING IS DULY OBSERVED AT THE CHURCHES

Four Services This Morning and Four to be Held Tonight.

W. C. T. U. Will Hold Rally This Afternoon.

SERMONS PREACHED TODAY

Services were held this morning at the First Presbyterian, Grace Episcopal and First Baptist and Christian Science churches. Tonight services will be held at the German Evangelical, German Lutheran, Cumberland Presbyterian and Fountain Avenue Methodist churches. This afternoon the W. C. T. U. will hold services at the First Baptist church.

Dr. Cave's Sermon.  
At the First Presbyterian church this morning the Rev. W. E. Cave took his text from the fourth verse of the 104 psalm.

"Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise. Be thankful unto Him and bless His name."

Dr. Cave said that the psalm is a constant reminder to us to be thankful to God for all things. He never failed to remember the divine guidance in the affairs of men. Dr. Cave mentioned some of the things for which this nation especially has cause to be thankful, and declared that the Bible clearly admonishes us to remember the hand of Providence in all things good.

At Grace Church.  
In his sermon at Grace Episcopal church, Dr. D. C. Wright said: "The observance of a national day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God is, so far as I am able to find out, peculiar to America. No other nation has a similar observance. It is as you know a heritage from the Puritan settlers of New England, who passed as one of the very first of its laws of the new commonwealth. One setting apart a day for public fasting and prayer to Almighty God, and next a day for a public thanksgiving to Almighty God for the fruits of the ground and the other blessings of His providence. And rather strange it seems that this gracious festival, takes its rise in the midst of a people like these same Puritans, who from temperament, as well as from the training of their history, lean more to the sterner things of life, the more austere duties and requirements. We can easily conceive of them setting apart the day of fasting and prayer, that seems compatible with the sternness of the character, but a day of thanksgiving seems almost alien to their minds. And I doubt not that the sturdy Puritan went about the duty of giving thanks with the same grim determination, the same unrelenting sense of duty to be fulfilled, as was the chief note in his whole life and character. Anything like the rejoicing, the social gatherings and merry-making of the day with us, would not have been tolerated for a moment by him. But the fact is that in our observance of the day, we have as much authority for the rejoicing and merry-making, as we do for the more solemn net of giving of thanks. For there is no doubt but that the Puritan thanksgiving day was modeled, as were all their laws and customs, largely on the Old Testament rather than on the New—and therefore it must be that the authority on which they acted was the establishment of the Feast of Harvest, or First Fruits, or Booths, as it was severally called. Let us then briefly consider the origin of the day and the custom according to the Old Testament. We read in the very first code of laws promulgated by Moses, that given in the book of Exodus, that among other festivals to be observed immediately on the entrance into the Land of Promise, was the 'feast of harvest, the first fruits of the field.' As soon as the first corn was ripe in the field they were to gather the first sheaf of the same, and carry it to the tabernacle to be presented as a thank offering to Almighty God. And the week of the feast was to be kept by the people in a peculiar way—they were to build them every man a booth or tent of green boughs and twigs, on the houses top or in the court yard, and there under the green covering the whole family was to live for the seven days, during which the feast was to be kept. From this simple ceremony of living in booths, and offering to God certain elaborate sacrifices on the successive days of the feast, there arose various customs which passed into the character of laws. We read, thus that on these days, in the later times, the king was wont to stand in a wooden pulpit, erected in the temple court of the women, and there solemnly read to the people the law

## Jury in Wells Case Apparently is Divided Along Factional Lines Like Everything Else in Calloway

Political Situation is Serious and Trouble May Result at Any Time—Soldiers Will be Kept on Guard There.

Murray, Ky., Nov. 26. (Special.)—The jury that was given the case of Jesse Wells, charged with contempt of court by attempting to influence a grand juror, Wednesday at noon failed to reach an agreement yesterday and was dismissed by Judge Cook on Friday morning when it will meet again to consider the case. No verdict is looked for as the jury is composed of men of both factions in county politics and the case involves to a certain extent political issues.

A great deal of criticism was expressed on the streets yesterday against Commonwealth's Attorney Denny P. Smith for a statement in his argument in the case, that was considered as a reflection upon Judge Wells. Mr. Smith is said to have made the charge that it was true money that was being used in an attempt to corrupt the jury. That it was a fling at Judge Wells is deduced from the fact that the juror, Marr, who testified that Jesse Wells had attempted to influence him said in effect in his testimony that Wells told him that he had authority from Judge Wells to offer Marr a suitable reward. That the Commonwealth's attorney should make such a charge on the unsupported statement of Marr is considered unethical for, and he is criticized especially because he is a candidate for reelection and probably will be opposed by Judge Wells.

Situation Dangerous.  
Murray, Ky., Nov. 26. (Special.)—The man who compared politics to battles was probably convenient with the kind of politics extant in Calloway county and knew something of the existing conditions here.

The good feeling that existed just after the recent primary election when law and order candidates were successful at the polls, has dissolved.

Work of opening up Twenty-eight street from Broadway to the Hinkleyville road is progressing rapidly. All of the timber has been removed and now the stumps have been removed. The street will be about one mile long, and will be an important outlet for the west end. It is intended to continue the street south of Broadway to the Mayfield road, where it will intersect near the Burger road. When completed there will be a street two miles long, and after graded and gravelled will be ideal for automobiles and driving.

Harrison Street.  
Harrison street from Twenty-eight street to the Pluck road or Thirty-second street will be opened. The street probably will be opened by spring, but will not be graded for some time. The improvement in the streets will improve the city, and shows that the demand for houses is increasing. Twenty-eighth street is just outside the city limits, but in the next few years probably will be annexed to the city.

of Deuteronomy. Around this court of the women were erected also great lamps, the wicks made from the cast-off vestments of the priests and the oil supplied by the sons of the priests, and so great was the illumination that the whole city was lighted by it, and took on a festive aspect. Each person appeared carrying bunches of wands of green willow branches, which they waved in unison to the stinging of the temple choirs, and the whole had the appearance of a great forest of green leaves. On the last day of the seven, water was solemnly carried from the pool of Siloam into the temple and ceremoniously poured upon the altar, doubtless in thanksgiving to God for the gift of the water, that which to the oriental is the most precious of all good things. Following the pouring of the water there was a general merry-making on the part of the people, singing and dancing in the very temple precincts itself, so much that there arose a proverb, often quoted, 'He who has never seen the rejoicing at the pouring of the water of Siloam has never seen rejoicing in his life.' And all the week there were feasts, meals and gatherings in the booths erected near the homes of the people.

(Continued on Page Seven.)

## RACE PROBLEM IS TOUCHED UPON BY PREST. ROOSEVELT

Not Social Equality But Equality Before Law is Required of Men.

Colored Man Must So Live as to Earn Respect.

TELLS OF WONDERFUL TOWN

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.—The colored Y. M. C. A. building corner stone was laid here today. The building will cost \$100,000. President Roosevelt delivered the principal address. Touching on the race problem he said in the course of his speech:

"As for the white man, let him remember in this as in all other matters, that to do justice to the colored man is demanded not only by the interest of the colored man, but by the interest of the white man also. Sooner or later in this country every class of citizens will feel the effect of the raising or degrading of any other class. 'All men up' is a much safer motto than 'some men down' and it is to the interest of every class of any community that the members of every other class shall feel that industry, sobriety, good behavior, the conduct that marks a man as being a good neighbor and a good citizen, should receive a proper reward, so as thereby to put a premium upon the development of such qualities. I am not speaking of social relations; I am speaking of equality of treatment before the law, of equality of opportunity to earn a living, of equality of opportunity to earn the respect that should be accorded to the man who behaves decently, and is a good neighbor and good citizen. There are plenty of difficult problems in this country, plenty of problems requiring infinite patience, forbearance, and good judgment if they are to be dealt with wisely, and which can not by any possibility receive even an approximately complete solution within a short time. What is known as the race problem is one of the most difficult, and it exists in the north as well as in the south. But of one thing we can rest assured, and that is that the only way in which to bring nearer the time when there shall be even an approximately fair solution of the problem is to treat each man on his merits as a man. He should not be treated badly because he happens to be of a given color, nor should he receive immunity for misconduct because he happens to be of a given color. Let us all strive, according to our ability and as far as the conditions will permit, to secure to the man of one color who behaves uprightly and honestly, with thrift and with foresight, the same opportunity for reward and for living his life under the protection of the law and without molestation by outsiders, that would be his if he were of another color. The avenues of employment should be open to one as to the other; the protection of the law should be guaranteed to one as to the other. Each should be given the right to prove by his life and work what his capacities are, and should be judged accordingly. Each should be entitled to the reward which he legitimately earns if he behaves well; each should be judged with the same leniency if he behaves ill. The same fair treatment should be accorded both, and every effort made to give equal opportunity to those of equal capacity and character. It is the duty of the white man to see that exact justice is meted out to the colored man, the same justice that he would receive if he were not colored; and upon the colored man is imposed the duty to make himself a useful citizen, to so behave as to win the respect of his white neighbor. The performance of duty should be the test applied to white man and colored man alike, and each individual should be judged not by the fact of his color, but by the way in which he meets these demands of duty; and the first duty which each colored man owes both to himself and his race is to work for the betterment both of himself and his race; for its educational, but above all for its industrial and moral betterment. It is to the great interest of the colored people that all possible educational facilities should be given the colored people; and it is of even greater interest to both races that the colored man should steadily strive for his own industrial and moral uplift.

Teach By Example.  
To teach by preaching is never as good as to teach by example. No words of advice and encouragement on my part can count in any way compared to what has actually been done by those colored men who have

shown by their own success in life how a colored man can raise high his standard of good citizenship. It is the colored man himself and no outsider who can do most for the colored race. I want to call your attention and the attention of all who care to listen to me to the noteworthy record of the town of Mound Bayou in Mississippi. I stopped at Mound Bayou a year ago while going through Mississippi. Twenty years ago the place was all wilderness. Now a thriving and prosperous town has been built, with a thriving and prosperous country round about; and every man in the town, every man in the county round about, is a colored man. In the 'Planters' Journal of Memphis, Tenn., a white man's paper, there is a description in an issue of a couple of years ago of Mound Bayou under the heading of 'The most remarkable town in the south.' This paper describes how the town has been founded, populated, and managed purely by men of the negro race. It is a thriving, growing town of 2,000 people. There is not a saloon nor a vicious resort of any kind in the town. There are some 6,000 people on the tract of land of which the town is the center. This tract includes about forty square miles, all of it owned by the colored people themselves. Ten thousand acres of land are in a high state of cultivation. There is a big cotton crop, and in addition the colony produces four-fifths of the corn and hay it needs, with many hundreds of horses, mules, cattle and hogs. In the town itself there are six churches and three schools. There is a bank with a capital stock of \$10,000, which does a thriving business. The assessed value of the land in the town itself is nearly \$25,000. There are sawmills, glass, blacksmith shops, bakeries, all without a white inhabitant in the neighborhood. The people are prosperous and singularly law-abiding. Their white neighbors

(Continued on Page Four.)

ARRAIGNED  
CARMACK'S SLAYERS FORMALLY ACCUSED OF CRIME.  
Taken Before Circuit Judge at Nashville and Trials Are Set for December 8.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 26.—Col. Duane B. and Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp were formally arraigned in the criminal court charged with the murder of Senator Edward W. Carmack and their trial set for December 8. Each was arraigned separately, the indictments read to them and a plea of not guilty entered. Counsel for defense objected to their clients being brought into court and asked to be allowed to waive formal arraignment, urging the past court in this respect, but the attorney general insisted on following the law to the minutest detail and the court sustained him.

K. T. Christmas  
Arrangements for an appreciative celebration of Christmas are under way by the Paducah Commandery of Knights Templar. On Christmas morning at the lodge room in the Fraternity building all the Masons, their wives and daughters will be invited to attend the social session. The women of the Eastern Star and all organizations kindred to the Masons will be guests of honor. After the informal reception luncheon will be served.

BOHMER PREPARES TO OPEN HIS LOOSE LEAF WAREHOUSE

Mr. C. W. Bohmer returned from Lexington last night accompanied by Mr. A. J. Campbell, who has been associated with him in the operation of his loose leaf house in Lexington, who will assist him in managing his new loose leaf house in Paducah. Three carloads of fixtures necessary for the warehouse have been shipped, and will arrive in Paducah tomorrow. With advertising matter Mr. Bohmer and Mr. Campbell left this morning for a business trip through McCracken and Ballard counties to see the farmers. The weather is good for the hauling of the loose leaf, and the market will be open as soon as the farmers bring in the tobacco.

## List of Young Women Who Will Pin Tags on People Along Broadway for the Benefit of Riverside Hospital

Tag Day Will be Next Saturday and at Nine O'clock the Public Will be Tagged and No One Will Escape.

Arrangements for Tag Day next Saturday are so far completed that the names of the tag vendors are listed. The tags will cost ten cents and the money will go for the benefit of the poor ward of Riverside hospital. The young women who will sell tags will report at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

The list is:  
Station No. 1.—J. A. Rudy & Sons, Mrs. Armour Gardner, Mrs. Henry Rudy, Miss Lucia Powell, Miss Sadie Paxton, Miss Dow Gilson, Miss Willie May Roseco, Miss Margaret Merrigold, Miss Mary Dorlan.  
Station No. 2.—Citizens Savings bank, Mrs. F. Boyd, Miss Hattie Hisey, Miss Robbie Loving, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Eunice De Hard.  
Station No. 3.—Wallerstein Bros., Mrs. W. H. Miles, Mrs. William Gilbert, Miss Vera Johnston, Miss Ruth Cagle, Miss Mary Bird, Miss Mayne Dryfus.  
Station No. 4.—Nagel & Meyer, Mrs. Gus Reltz, Mrs. H. G. Harnel, Miss Olga List, Miss Boyer.  
Station No. 5.—Wilson Book Store, Mrs. Vernon Rhythe, Mrs. Edward Brighurst, Mrs. John Scott, Miss Lucile Harth, Miss Erna Yelzer, Miss Lily May McGlathery.  
Station No. 6.—McPherson's Drug Store, Mrs. John J. Berry, Miss Edith Brooks, Miss Blanche Hille, Miss Belle Cope, Miss Relia Coleman.  
Station No. 7.—L. H. Ogilvie & Co., Mrs. Wm. Marble, Miss Gertrude Scott, Miss Phillipa Hughes, Miss Catherine Quigley, Miss Catherine Powell, Miss Anne Boswell.  
Station No. 8.—Gilbert's Drug Store, Mrs. Jake Wallerstein, Mrs. Wm. Hrainard, Miss Nellie Hatfield, Miss Nell Hendricks, Miss Mary Cave, Miss Hazel McCandless.  
Station No. 9.—H. W. Wells & Son, Mrs. Thomas Leech, Miss Anne Mac Yelzer, Miss Frances Terrell, Miss Catherine Sherman, Miss Julia Dahney, Miss Elizabeth Boswell.  
Station No. 10.—Palmer Hotel, Mrs. Victor Yoris, Miss Ethel Morrow, Miss Sarah Corbett, Miss Helen Van Dey, Miss Grace Hille, Miss Gladys Myers, Miss Lucile Well, Miss Almeda Colburn, Miss Martha Cope, Miss Nell Cave, Miss Elizabeth Terrell, Miss Elizabeth Kirkland, Miss Edith Cope, Miss Thelma Haver.  
Station No. 11.—Columbia (Stutz), Mrs. Catharine Rieke, Mrs. Paul Provine, Mrs. John Brooks, Miss Hannah Corbett, Miss Ellen Boswell, Miss Mildred Gardner, Miss Bell V. O'Brien, Miss Fred Paxton.  
Station No. 12.—Walker's Drug Store, Mrs. P. H. Stewart, Miss Marjorie Bagby, Miss Sarah Sanders, Miss Irene Furish, Miss Caroline Sowell.  
Station No. 13.—Harbour's Store, Mrs. Oscar Kahn, Miss Emma Lohenstein, Miss Hayman, Miss Nellie Schwab, Miss Irene Gilman, Miss Pearl Michael, Miss Henriette Kahn.  
Station No. 14.—Custom House, Mrs. H. Lindsey, Mrs. Ed Hannon, Miss Elsie Dodge, Miss Alma Kopf, Miss Rosebud Hobson, Miss Brooks Smith.  
Station No. 15.—Ideal Meat Market, Mrs. J. W. Little, Mrs. W. J. Ellis, Miss Margaret Parks, Miss Mary K. Sowell, Miss Kate Crum-bach, Miss Lucile Harkard.  
Station No. 16.—Kentucky Theater, Mrs. Hal Corbett, Miss Mayme O'Brien, Miss Eleanor Cabell, Miss Chira Parks, Miss Maude Frederiek, Miss Edleen Rehkopf.  
Station No. 17.—Ochleshaeger's Drug Store, Miss Lizzie Shumott, Mrs. Will Webb, Miss Mary Boswell, Miss Minnie Terrell.  
Station No. 18.—Winsted Drug Store, Mrs. H. S. Wells, Mrs. Hal Corbett, Miss Katie Bauer, Miss Jessie Bell, Miss Louie Gilson.  
Station No. 19.—Carnegie Library, Miss Allie Hagby.  
Station No. 20.—Sleeth's Drug Store, Mrs. James Sleeth, Miss Bercece Miller, Miss Nell Thompson.  
Street Cars.—Mrs. H. G. Reynolds, Miss Henry Abbott, Miss Margie Lovley, Miss Myrtle Decker, Miss Hattie Terrell, Miss May Owen, Miss Lizzie Hobson, Miss Helen Powell, Miss Maude McNebo, Miss Ethel O'Brien, Miss Willie Wilks.

MISSION OF U. S. SENATOR  
Louisville, Nov. 26.—In order to set himself right before the Republicans of Kentucky, Senator-elect W. O. Bradley has written a card in which he declares that he has entered no combination for the distribution of offices. Senator Bradley says the fact that a man was for or against Mr. Taft for the nomination for president should not recommend him. He says the impression that he would fight those who were for Mr. Taft and endorse those who were for Mr. Fairbanks was entirely erroneous. He says he will recommend the men best suited for the places irrespective of who they were for the presidential nomination.

Mr. Bradley says:  
"The newspapers of the state generally are unintentionally doing me grave injustice by making it appear, here and there over the state, that I have candidates for the various offices and that my purpose is to punish those who favored the nomination of Mr. Taft. The result of this is to cause every aspirant for office for which he is informed I have a candidate to become incensed and regard me as his enemy."

"In the first place I will say that the fact that a man was for or against the nomination of Mr. Taft should not of itself recommend him. Surely it is not my purpose to undertake to establish the idea that because a man was for Mr. Taft I shall fight his candidacy, or that I shall endorse him simply because he was for Mr. Fairbanks. I believe that the offices should be filled by the most competent, honorable and active Republicans, regardless of their position as to the nomination."

Has No Pledges.  
"My purpose shall be to strengthen the Republican party and not to divide or weaken it. And I want to say, once for all, that I am under no pledge to any man and I have no candidate for any office. At the proper time I will try to do what is right and just as between the contestants. Republicans should not become unduly excited or uneasy, as it is quite a while before the terms of any of the principal offices of the state expire."

"I may be pardoned for adding that, while I am devoted to my friends, many of whom were for Fairbanks and many for Taft, and would be glad to serve them in any reasonable way, I appreciate the fact that the election of a United States senator is to serve his country faithfully and intelligently, and that my efforts shall be directed to that end, the matter of offices being a mere secondary consideration. I do not desire to be known alone as the distributor of offices, and I shall not attempt to dominate the entire state, as has been charged. I have not entered into any combination for the distribution of offices or for any other purpose."  
W. O. BRADLEY.

Football News  
Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—There are just two games of importance yet to be played, and one of them will have much to do with the determination of the premier honors of the year. The unbeaten teams of Cornell and Pennsylvania clash on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, and the same field will contain the Army and Navy eleven two days later. From the standpoint of real football the Pennsylvania-Cornell affair will be the more important, but no game of the year will attract so much of society and the diplomatic and administrative life of the country as the Army-Navy game. In this respect the latter game is in a class by itself.

There is no doubt that the Pennsylvania-Cornell game will produce some of the very best football of the entire season. The Pennsylvania eleven, by its great score against Michigan and its uniformly good record throughout the entire season, has stamped itself as one of the best that ever wore the red and blue. The Quaker supporters even go so far as to say that a victory over Cornell will make them the champions of the east, which may or may not be true, according to the way one tends comparative scores.

—Maggie Mudd and Floyd Chamber, of Mechanicsburg, were married yesterday by the Rev. T. J. Owen.



FAIR.

Clear and Cooler.



## TARIFF SQUEAL AIDS REVISION

Requests for Higher Rates  
Disgust "Standpatters."

Correspondent Thinks Sentiment for  
Fair Play May Force Congress  
to Act.

PUBLIC STANDS WITH TAFT

Washington, Nov. 26.—It is fast becoming apparent that the country is aroused on the tariff question and determined to have a fair revision. Even the high tariff and standpoint members of the ways and means committee of the house are getting disgusted with the requests for higher rates, when the great majority of men appearing before them, representing producers or manufacturers have offered, which means that the most ardent protectionists in congress are being impressed by public opinion, which almost universally seems to stand by Mr. Taft in his championship of a liberal and broad revision.

The limit was reached today when representatives of the hop industry in California appeared before the ways and means committee and modestly asked for an increase of 140 per cent in the duties on hops. They said they wanted to prevent the importation of hops from Germany and Austria. Chairman Payne said such an increase of the duty would be likely to have no other effect than to decrease the amount of hops put into beer by American brewers.

Both Republican and Democratic members of the committee show impatience at this continuous chorus in favor of higher duties being by representatives of producing and manufacturing interests. They are developing a tendency to ask awkward questions of the "champions of protection run mad" who appear before them. The indications are that the committee is beginning to feel the weight of public sentiment. If this continues the "tariff boss" as Charles Francis Adams called them, may not receive as warm welcomes in the future as they have had in the past. In the old days demands for heavy increases of duty were generally received by the committee of congress as serious matters to be prayerfully considered. The assumption was that the demands for higher duties would not be made unless good reason existed therefor, and should be overruled. The prevailing spirit among the men speaking today in a public address who made the McKinley and Dingley ideas a thing of the past, was that there would be "no important changes in the tariff," and Senator Hale, next to Senator Aldrich the most influential man in the upper branch, came to Washington yesterday and promptly expressed the same opinion, to wit, that there would not be half as much revision of the tariff as the country thought there would be. Apparently the most powerful of the standpatters, and the most powerful, have not yet felt the pressure of public sentiment.

It is indisputable that just now the current is setting strong in the right direction. The way is gradually being cleared for an assertion of leadership on the part of the new president. The salient facts of the situation are that the American people believe in protection and have given the Republican party more than one mandate as the party of protection. But they are weary of "protection run mad" of "tariff bugs with both feet in the trough." Judge Taft stood before the country as the representative of this idea of moderation and fair play, and in electing him president, the people did so with full knowledge of the fact that the idea of reasonable protection has been linked with the name of Taft. Dingley act. They believe they are strong enough to compel history to repeat itself.

There is no longer any reason to doubt where Mr. Taft stands. The people who believe he is right should do everything they can to hold up his hands. After all, the greatest force to be exerted upon the lawmakers who are charged with the work of revision is the pressure of public opinion. This is already a factor of importance. The people who subscribe to the Taft principle should not be content with the impression already created and cease their efforts. The special interests are tireless, sleepless. They never give up. Selfishness drives them fast and far. Before the winter is over they will have a lobby of hundreds of men here at the national capital working day and night to carry their point. They will alternately cajole and threaten representatives and senators. They had their way in the McKinley law and again in the Dingley act. They believe they are strong enough to compel history to repeat itself.

## Remember B. Ogilvie's PADUCAH, KY. "MAKE ROOM SALE"

**Begins Friday and Ends Saturday**

*This is the only opportunity you will have to buy Xmas goods at a sacrifice, for when these lines are closed and our room is made it's all over. :: ::*

**Shop Early**

Now friends of the Taft principle will take revision feet on the ground. They will not be content with the impression already created and cease their efforts. The special interests are tireless, sleepless. They never give up. Selfishness drives them fast and far. Before the winter is over they will have a lobby of hundreds of men here at the national capital working day and night to carry their point. They will alternately cajole and threaten representatives and senators. They had their way in the McKinley law and again in the Dingley act. They believe they are strong enough to compel history to repeat itself.

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## ULLMAN'S SPECIAL THANKSGIVING ANNOUNCEMENT

**Closed All Day**

**Today**

**Legal Holiday**

THE SUCCESS attending our great Thanksgiving sale, which closed last evening, was indeed phenomenal, particularly when weather conditions are considered, but we're not surprised as merit and true worth are bound to be appreciated and this combined with our cardinal business methods of Highest Grades at Popular Prices were certainly to be the loadstone to attract the magnet and to achieve success. We'll not relax for a moment, but keep on plugging away and if Highest Grades, Latest Styles and Popular Prices will interest you we're sure of doing the volume of business.

Commencing tomorrow, Friday morning, we'll inaugurate a series of grand extra special inducements, which, to be fully appreciated, must be inspected personally in our beautiful parlors, and our word for it, that you'll be the happiest and most pleased lady in Paducah, after making your selection. An early visit will be highly appreciated.

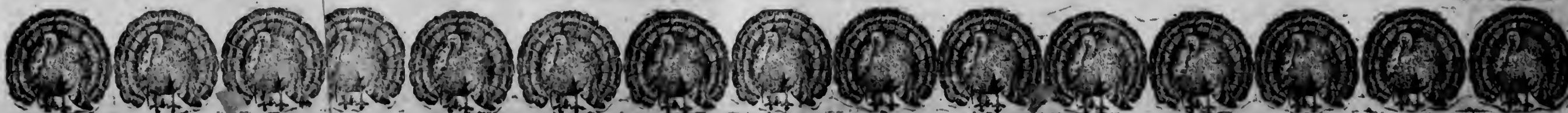
**Ullman's**  
LADIES COMPLETE OUTFITTERS  
317 BROADWAY

**THANKSGIVING  
GREETINGS**

*and may happy and  
enjoyable returns  
of the day*

from

**Ullman's**  
LADIES COMPLETE OUTFITTERS  
BROADWAY



## The Paducah Sun

AFTERNOON AND WEEKLY.

SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

F. M. FISHER, President.  
J. J. PAXTON, General Manager.  
Entered at the postoffice at Paducah, Ky., as second class matter.

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By Carrier, per week ..... \$1.10  
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

October, 1908.

1.....5090	17.....5077
2.....5091	18.....5077
3.....5101	19.....5089
4.....5088	20.....5078
5.....5092	21.....5077
6.....5095	22.....5077
7.....5104	23.....5084
8.....5113	24.....5080
9.....5115	25.....5080
10.....5104	26.....5080
11.....5098	27.....5080
12.....5104	28.....5080
13.....5098	29.....5080
14.....5096	30.....5080
15.....5099	31.....5080
16.....99	

Total ..... 137,028

Average for October, 1908, ... 5075

Average for October, 1907, ... 3078

Increase ..... 1997

Personally appeared before me this Nov. 3, 1908, R. D. MacMillen, business manager of The Sun, who affirms that the above statement of the circulation of The Sun for the month of October, 1908, is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

My commission expires January 10, 1912.

PETER PURYEAR,

Notary Public McCracken Co.

## Daily Thought.

Anger begins with folly and ends with repentance.—Pythagoras.

China can boast one occidental custom she has made her own—anti-Japanese riots.

While our naval officers are denouncing unjust criticisms of our battleships Lord Roberts is telling England what a rotten army she has, Lord Bob knows, too.

A Cornell professor has discovered that there will be no children in 150 years. President Roosevelt should immediately appoint the professor at the head of a new bureau in the department for the conservation of national resources.

## THE DAY.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner eating a Christmas pie. He stuck in his thumb and pulled out a plum.

And said, "What a great boy am I."

No one can study history philosophically without being convinced of the unwavering guidance of Providence in the affairs of the world and the frailty and inconsequence of mankind. It always has been in times of peril and adversity that the heart of the human has turned to his God, and in days of prosperity and comfort that he has eaten the plums that Providence, through his fathers, gave him, and patted his rounded paunch with the same self-reliance that made the nursery rhyme hero famous.

It was the hardy Pilgrim fathers on cold, bleak Plymouth Rock, who fell on their knees and thanked God for what we would call hard luck. From the beginning of this nation a day of Thanksgiving has been set apart; because its founders knew that whenever a nation forgets its God and its moral obligations, it is doomed.

No other nation that ever existed had so much to be thankful for. Providence, no other people were more divinely set apart as an instrument of Providence for the enlightenment and elevation of mankind. It was enough that we had the Pilgrim fathers for whom to be thankful, but we have liberty, and prosperity and comfort and life and health—some of us, and those who have not have strength to bear their suffering—We have a God; we have knowledge.

Let us pause one day, as a people, to consider what has been done for us, to remember our mission and to renew our faith.

## OUR NAVAL PROGRAM.

A protest against the withdrawal of the fleet from the Pacific ocean, has reached our desk—a vehement, reproachful document, bearing the name of a society especially organized to father the protest and aimed at President Roosevelt. We are advised in the name of all we hold dear to remonstrate with President Roosevelt against the sending of that fleet around the Horn.

It would look dangerous right

now taking our battleships out of the disturbed waters of the Pacific ocean, wouldn't it? And if we didn't have the greatest confidence in President Roosevelt and his successor, we should be as agitated over the matter as the organizer of the society of reproachful protest. But we remember that before President Roosevelt sent that fleet around the Horn in the face of discouraging skepticism the west coast and the islands of the Pacific had no such protection. We expect the vehemence of the protest to grow as the fleet nears home and the Pacific coast to lead a demonstration that will force congress to authorize just as many ships as President Roosevelt asks for in his next message. President Roosevelt realized our unpreparedness for war where it most threatened, and he knew how difficult it is to arouse eight millions of sovereign citizens to action to avert a war. So he sent the fleet into the Pacific to demonstrate its efficiency, and now that we have a fleet there our neighbors to the west have become so much more amiable and we feel so much more comfortable that we want to keep it there. Two fleets, of course, is the only solution of our defensive problem. It wouldn't do to denude the Atlantic seaboard of protection. We begin to suspect that President Roosevelt has carried his point again; but it is amusing to read that remonstrance directed to him.

## FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY?

Judge Wells was abundantly able to take care of himself in the callow recount. In fact every turn he proves himself a little too smart for the sympathizers with lawlessness, who seem to be dying hard. The people of this district need the service of such men as Judge Wells.—Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

## THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

President Roosevelt invited the labor leaders to the White House dinner for a conference in regard to his forthcoming message to congress. Instead of attempting to present labor issues from being injected into politics by ignoring them, President Roosevelt has recognized the permanence of the movement, and makes confidants of the leaders in order that they may take a broad view of national questions and understand the relative and interwoven rights and interests of all the people. Not that labor leaders are less capable than any others of grasping these matters, but men devoted to one cause seldom have the opportunity to look beyond what appears to be for the welfare of the cause they espouse. There are policies that should be promoted in the interest of labor and to an extent of the whole country. There are bounds beyond which the government cannot afford to go in response to the demands of labor, because to do so would be to transgress the province of general government, and would interfere with the rights and welfare of some other citizens. The government cannot recognize classes, excepting as a general law operates most directly in the amelioration of the condition of some particular class.

These things President Roosevelt invited the labor leaders to Washington to see, just as he invites manufacturers, railroad men, bankers, doctors, congressmen and others whom he desires to understand his attitude clearly. The president elevated as he is, has a wider scope of vision over these national issues than have the rest of us; he hears both sides of a controversy, and sometimes when he has heard both sides and taken a comprehensive and retrospective view of the situation, he is enabled to modify the opinion and demands of especially interested parties.

That was partly the object of President Roosevelt in the conference, and then he wished to get the views of the labor leaders on the issues he will present. Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers many of those men followed Bryan in the recent election, and they naturally must be a little distant in their manner toward their friend, the Republican party. President Roosevelt has personally held the confidence of the leaders and his personality was a great factor in checking the Gompers movement at the critical time. He will, as one of his last acts, pave the way for his successor to enjoy the same relationship to the union labor that he has enjoyed. It should be to the mutual advantage of the president and the unions for the latter can win more for themselves and humanity from a friendly administration, than they can wrest from one antagonistic and suspicious of their motives.

## SOME STORIES AROUND TOWN.

'Possum and sweet potatoes may be on the table Thanksgiving Day instead of turkey at the home of Mrs. J. H. Schroder, 1033 Trimble street. Several days ago Mrs. Schroder heard a noise in the wood house of a vacant dwelling next door. Her chickens had wandered over there and she went in search of eggs. When she opened the door a 'possum was in the wood shed. She closed the door and ran home, securing a bulldog and the colored cook. The dog caught the 'possum and shook it lively. Mr. 'Possum was dead apparently, and remained on the porch while the negro discussed how to cook it. Quickly the 'possum jumped up and ran off, but the dog was too quick, and after a lively round a tub was turned over on the unlucky animal. With

the 'possum safe in prison it was decided to let him supplant the regular bird on Thanksgiving Day.

Little Mary was walking down Broadway this week in company with her nurse, when she passed an organ grinder, who had a particularly heavy beard. Mary had a penny, and while hesitating a moment before presenting her coin inquired of the nurse: "Shall I give the money to the monkey or to his father?"

Dot and Kit, two of Paducah's young future society belles, were discussing the recent national election when dolls had become tiresome. "Who did you vote for?" inquired Dot.

"Well, I voted for Taft, and he won, too," responded Kit as she crossed her dollie. "Who did you vote for?" she continued.

"I voted for God," said Dot unconcernedly.

"My, but God wasn't running," declared Kit with conviction.

A certain young lady, who moved to the suburbs of Paducah to spend the autumn, recently has not been accustomed to the inconveniences of country life. To her great consternation she found that the front door boasted no bell, and the rooms were so large that it was difficult to hear a rap.

When her best friend called on his first visit he searched the house front for the conventional button and finding none, thought he was at the wrong place. He struck matches and in the dim light tried to locate the button, but he failed. He had visitors that the frequent passersby might make him a target as a burglar. He tapped of the door but no response. As the hour was early he seated himself on the porch, complacently smoking a cigar. He repeated his knocking at respectful intervals, but minutes dragged by, and he became desperate.

Not to be outdone, he walked a quarter of a mile to a neighbor's house and asked permission to use the telephone.

He called Miss —, and explained to her his predicament, promising to join her in a few minutes if she would stay within hearing distance of the front door. It is needless to say that this young woman, despite the chilly evening, and evening dress, was perched cozily on the doorstep and waited for his appearance. This much disconcerted young woman, just no time the next day in having a bell placed on the front door.

## Kentucky Kernels

Luther Franklin dies at Clinton. Justice Harlan is visiting Kentucky.

Robert Nelson, 13, shot in face while hunting.

Whirlwind educational campaign begins Saturday.

Many farms in Western Kentucky are posted.

Mayor Watts, of Mayfield, will be candidate for reelection.

Independent telephone system being installed at Hickman.

Moss Craig, of Henderson county, crashed to death by scaffold.

N. H. Williams, of Clinton, called to Mayfield Roadway Baptist church.

Casimir McGonaghy, of Monticello, bank, surrendered by bondsmen and sent to jail.

Try Kodol today on our guarantee. Take it for a little while, as that is all you will need to take. Kodol digests what you eat and makes the stomach sweet. It is sold by all druggists.

Ten thousand pairs of shoes are produced daily from a single eastern factory. Every twenty-four hours it uses the hides and skins of 7,800 calves, 300 horses and colts, 300 calves and 425 steers.

Dr. Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are unequalled in cases of weak back, backache, inflammation of the bladder, rheumatic pains, Aantiseptic and act promptly. Sold by all druggists.

The state of Guanajuato, Mexico, has produced silver worth \$519,000,000 Mexican, during the past 350 years.

It isn't enough to pay as you go. You ought to save enough to pay your way back.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL, CHICAGO.

Cor. Wabash Ave. & Jackson Blvd. McCLINTOCK & BAYFIELD, Props.

Remodeled at a cost of \$150,000. Hot and cold running water and long distance 'phones in all rooms. 200 rooms, 100 with baths. Single or en suite. Rates \$1.00 and upwards. One of the most unique dining rooms in the country. Our famous Indian Cafe. Noted for service and cuisine.

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## Sophy &amp; Kravonia

by ANTHONY HOPE

Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda"

Copyright, 1905, Anthony Hope Hawkins

(Continued from Last Issue)

## Chapter Eight

THAT feverish month of July—telling climax to the scorching and summer of 1870—had run full half its course. Madness and stricken the rulers of France. To avoid danger they rushed on destruction. May madness spread through the ranks of Paris. Perseverance always, Lady Meg Duddington, those this moment for coming back to her senses, or, at least, for abandoning the particular form of insanity to which she had devoted the last five years.

One afternoon she called her witch and her wizard. "You're a pair of quacks, and I've been an old fool," she said composedly, sitting straight up in her high backed chair. She flung a couple of thousand franc notes across the table. "You can go," she ended, with contemptuous brevity. "Mantle's evil temper broke out. 'She has done this, the malign one!' Pharoas was wiser. He had not done badly out of Lady Meg, and madness such as hers is apt to be recurrent. This farewell was gentle, his exit not ungraceful, yet he, too, prayed her to beware of a certain influence. 'Stuff! You don't know what you're talking about!' Lady Meg jerked out and pointed with her finger to the door.

Early on the morning of Sunday, the 17th, having received word through Lady Meg's maid that her presence was not commanded in the line of Grenelle, Lady Meg slipped on to the Rue du Bac and broke in on Marie Zerkovitch, radiant with her great news and imploring her friend to celebrate it by a day in the country.

"It means that dear old Lady Meg will be what she used to be to me!" she cried. "We shall go back to England."

"I expect, and I wonder what that will be like!" Her face grew suddenly thoughtful. Back to England! How would that suit Sophy and Grubbe? And what was to happen about Casimir de Snarv?

The period of her long, sweet indecision was threatened with a forced conclusion.

Marie Zerkovitch was preoccupied against both her friend's joy and her friend's perplexity. Great affairs touched her at home. There would be war, she said, certainly war. Today the senate went to St. Cloud to see the emperor. Zerkovitch had started thither already on the track of news. The news in the near future would certainly be war, and Zerkovitch would follow the armies, still on the track of news. "He went before, in the war of sixty-six," she said, her lips trembling, "and he all but died of fever. That kills the correspondents just as much as the soldiers. Ah, it is so dangerous, Sophy—and so terrible to be left behind alone! I don't know what I shall do! My husband wants me to go home. He doesn't believe the French will win, and he fears trouble for those who stay here." She looked at last at Sophy's clouded face. "Ah, and your Casimir—he will be at the front!"

"Yes, Casimir will be at the front," said Sophy, a ring of excitement hardly suppressed in her voice.

"If he should be killed!" murmured Marie, throwing her arms out in a gesture of lamentation.

"You had of all men! He'll come back covered with glory."

The two spent a quiet day together. Sophy helping Marie in her homely tasks. Zerkovitch's campaigning kit was overhauled—none knew how soon orders for an advance might come—his buttons put on, his thick stockings darned. The hours slipped away in work and talk. At 6 o'clock they went out and dined at a small restaurant hard by. Things seemed very quiet there tonight. The lady will be over there tonight. He pointed across the river. "They'll be over there most of the night, on the crowded boulevards. Because it's war, madame. Oh, yes, it's war!"

The two young women slipped their coffee in silence. "As I had I saw 1870. I was out in the streets in 1851. What shall I see next?" he asked them as he swept his napkin over the marble table top. If he stayed at his post he saw many strange things. Unnatural fires lit his skies, and before his doors brother shed brother's blood.

The friends parted at half past 7. Marie hoped her husband would be returning home soon, and with news. Sophy felt herself due in the Rue de Grenelle. She reached the house there a little before 8. The concierge was not in his room. She went upstairs unseen and passed into the drawing room. The lady's door stood ajar.

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ing to the room Lady Meg occupied stood open. Sophy called softly, but there was no answer. She walked toward the door and was about to look into the room, thinking that perhaps Lady Meg was asleep, when she heard herself addressed. The Frenchwoman who acted as their cook had come in and stood now on the threshold, with a puzzled, distressed look on her face.

"I'm sorry, Mlle. Sophy, to tell you, but my lady has gone."

"Gone! Where to?"

"To England, I believe. This morning after you had gone out she ordered everything to be packed. It was done. She said as here off, bidding me alone stay till orders reached me from Mlle. Marguila. Then she went. Only the concubine accompanied her. I think she started for Chisle. At least, she is gone."

"She said—said nothing about me?"

"You'll see there's a letter for you on the small table in the window there."

"Oh, yes! Thank you."

"Your room is ready for you tonight."

"I've dined. I shall want nothing. Good night."

Sophy walked over to the little table in the window and for a few moments stood looking at the envelope which lay there, addressed to her in Lady Meg's sprawling hand. The stately room in the Rue de Grenelle seemed filled with a picture which its walls had never seen. Old words reached in Sophy's ears: "If I want you to go I'll put a hundred pound note in an envelope and send it to you, upon which you'll go, and no reason given! Is it agreed?" As if from a long way off she heard a servant girl answer, "It sounds all right!"

She saw the old elm trees at Moringham and heard the wind murmur in their boughs. Phalar chuckled, and Julia Bold's eyes were wet with tears.

"And no reason given!" It had sounded all right before five years of intimacy and a life transformed. It sounded different now. Yet the agreement had been made between the strange lady and the eager girl. Nor were reasons hard to find. They stood out brutally plain. Having sent her prophet to the right about, Lady Meg wanted no more of her mediator—her most disappointing medium. "They" would not speak through Sophy. Perhaps Lady Meg did not now want them to speak at all.

(Continued in Next Issue)

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT

Every door makes you feel better. Last-Po keeps your whole inside right. Sold on the money-back plan everywhere. Price 50 cents.

RACE PROBLEM



## S.S.S. FOR RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood, which gradually gets into the circulation because of indigestion, constipation, weak kidney action, and other irregularities of the system which are sometimes considered of no importance. This uric acid causes an inflamed and irritated condition of the blood, and the circulation instead of nourishing the different portions of the body, continually deposits into the nerves, muscles, tissues and joints, the irritating, pain-producing acid with which it is filled. Rheumatism can only be cured by a thorough cleansing of the blood, and this is just what S. S. S. does. It goes down into the circulation, and by neutralizing the uric acid and driving it from the blood, effectually and surely removes the cause. S. S. S. strengthens and invigorates the blood so that instead of a weak, sour stream, causing pain and agony throughout the system, it becomes an invigorating, nourishing fluid, furnishing health and vigor to every part of the body and relieving the suffering caused by this disease. S. S. S. being a purely vegetable blood purifier, is the surest and safest cure for Rheumatism in any of its forms. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Mr. Rockefeller's Opinion of Harvard.

Almost the first words after he had greeted me were: "Are you a college man?"

"Upon my affirmative reply, he asked: 'What college?'"

"Harvard," I replied.

"Isn't that an un-Godly place?"

Then, as if perfectly assured that it was, he waited for no response, and remarked to the clergyman:

"There is too little of Christ's teachings in that institution, too much of freethinking philosophy. I much pre-

fer the smaller religious colleges in the west—Oberlin, for instance. There religion and study are mingled so as to produce God-fearing men and women."

"Don't you think so?" he asked.

"Most emphatically, Mr. Rockefeller, both clergymen agreed—Collier's for November."

Nature doesn't permit babies to talk under a year, so they can learn all the queer kinds of language women use to them.



### When the Furnace Fails

On many a cold winter morning you will wake to find the fires "out." What are you going to do about it—shiver? Prepare now for the emergency with a

## PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

and you'll have genial, glowing heat—instantly—wherever you want it—without smoke or smell—smokeless device prevents—turn the wick as high or as low as you like. Easily carried about. Brass font holds 4 quarts of oil—burns 9 hours. Handsomely finished in Japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo Lamp** makes cherry the long evening—brilliant, steady light for reading or sewing. Made of brass, nickel plated and equipped with the latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. If your dealer doesn't carry the Perfection Oil Heater and Rayo Lamp, write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)**



### ESTABLISHED 1874. THE CITY NATIONAL BANK PADUCAH, KENTUCKY. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits .....\$400,000 00  
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## NEW FASHION SET IN STATE PAPERS

President's Message Concludes Remarkable Series

Congressmen Gain in Freshness What They Lose in Antiquated Style.

DIFFERS FROM PREDECESSORS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.—Congress will meet Monday December 7. The next day President Roosevelt will send in his farrowell message, so far as regular annual communications are concerned. This will be the formal conclusion of the most notable series of state papers ever written in the United States.

President Roosevelt has not hesitated to launch congress with special messages on all sorts of subjects. He has kept the solemn on the hill busy with suggestions and has pursued the policy of fixing the responsibility for legislation upon congress.

Besides these special messages, however, the president's regular communications to congress have embraced a wide range of subjects, treated in a state-of-the-art manner and forming a valuable library of sociological, industrial, and political studies.

Up to within about ten years ago the messages of every president at the opening of congress were cast in pretty much the same mold. It was deemed to be a dignified thing to follow the lines of the British speech from the throne. There was a well recognized routine which was observed in the message of all presidents before Roosevelt, including McKinley.

As a general thing, no matter how vast the importance of some domestic topic, it was supposed to be the right thing to discuss with considerable gravity our relations with foreign nations.

Generalities of the Old Days.

Recommendations to congress were made on various subjects, but they were almost always in the form of general suggestions and were not usually backed up by strong arguments.

It was always possible to forecast messages pretty clearly, because they largely consisted of a rehearsal of reports made to the president by the heads of departments.

Now and then some great emergency called for special treatment, but on the whole bulky volumes of messages of presidents are rather dreary reading.

President Roosevelt has changed all this. He has undertaken to reform certain evils in our American system of life and he has given congress a series of remarkably strong arguments and studious discussions such as one might expect to find in a high grade magazine or review.

The old perfunctory references to foreign nations and the cut and dried routine of departments have disappeared entirely and the president's message at the opening of each session of congress has assumed an entirely new form.

To those who know the speed with which the president gets up these discussions on burning current topics it is little short of remarkable that they should be so uniformly readable. The president writes as fast as he talks, and although he spatters now and then with his pen, he generally manages to say something valuable and to get at the real root of an important discussion.

Work on Forthcoming Messages.

Just now the president is putting the finishing touches to his last regular message. He will not feel barred from sending in a few special communications during the coming short session, but public men are awaiting with great interest the regular message because they look upon it not so much as the swan song of the present administration but as a prophetic of things which are to be attempted under President Taft.

In spite of all that he has accomplished, Mr. Roosevelt still has a long list of things he would like to see done, and while it is likely that his farrowell message may have reminiscent tone to it, there will be substantial enough and to spare, most of which have been touched upon in previous communications, but all of which possess ideas too dear to the president's heart to permit him to pass them over in silence.

A great Canadian Story.

Canada has become, in the past few years, a favorite field for American novelists, who find in its historic features, its old world leanings and its glistering, exhilarating winter life a constant source of inspiration. Emerson Hough, in his latest story, "The Warrant," published in the December Smart Set, has passed by the interesting St. Lawrence region of Canada and has written a strong romance of the bleak northwestern wilderness, where Doukhobors and Galician immigrants drag out their narrow lives, their hard, sordid monotony, broken only by occasional prying expeditions on the part of the northwest police. Out of this unromantic material, Mr. Hough has evolved a magnificent story, which forms one of the Smart Set's features for the month.

# Your Druggist Says

## Ask Your Druggist

The great army of American druggists are mighty intelligent and well-educated men.

They know the properties of drugs and medicines, and have experience with all kinds of troubles, which people come into the store to ask relief for.

So their practical knowledge is very valuable, and their advice is worth a great deal to all sick people.

If you know your druggist well enough to ask his advice for your female trouble, do so, and he will tell you that thousands of women have written letters telling of relief obtained from taking Cardui.

In his experience, he has heard and read of many cases of female weakness, which have been relieved or cured by Cardui. So, when you ask his opinion, he will not offer a prescription, but will probably say: "Take Cardui." And you will do well to follow his advice.

Cardui is advised in all the common forms of womanly trouble, due to disorders peculiar to females.

It has been found to relieve or prevent headache, backache, side ache, dragging sensations, nervousness, irritability, irregularity, and general female weakness and misery.

Many thousands of sick ladies have been restored to health, by the use of Cardui, and have written to tell of the good it did them.

Cardui is composed of pure, vegetable ingredients—hence has no harmful effects, like many mineral compounds. It acts gently and naturally, is good for young and old, and should be in every lady's home, even if not an invalid, to take during her bad days.

What others, who have tried Cardui, say about it, should surely be of interest to you, as showing what you may expect it to do for you. Hence this letter from M. Temple Clark, of Timberville, Miss., one of the thousands who have written in similar strain, will, we hope, be read by you.

She says: "Cardui has been worth more to me than a carload of silver."

If it had not been for Cardui, I would have been dead. I love a dollar, but I have never seen one that I think as much of, as I do of a bottle of Cardui. I now keep it in my house, as regularly as I do coal oil or coffee, and have done so for years.

"Some years ago, I jumped off a horse and had a mishap, and for about 4 years after that, I suffered intense agony, irregularities, bearing-down pains, etc. At last I was induced to try Cardui, which cured me, and now I am well and happy."



MRS. TEMPLE CLARK, Timberville, Miss.

"I assure that Cardui will cure other 'sick ladies as it' me."

Cardui carried, as a standard remedy, on the shelves of reliable drug stores. Your druggist will recommend and will gladly sell you a bottle, with full directions for use, on the inside of the wrapper.

If in doubt, ask him.

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Write for 64-page Illustrated Book, "Home Treatment for Women," describing symptoms of female troubles and giving valuable hints on health, hygiene, diet, medicine, etc. for women. Send (no postage) Address: Ladies Aid Co., Dept. The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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## GEORGIA VOTE

REPUBLICANS NEARLY DOUBLE BALLOTS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Democrats Who Fought Black Supremacy John Republicans Now.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 26.—The picture five faces in the office of Gov. Hoke Smith finished the work of consolidating the election returns for president and congressmen.

In the election of four years ago Judge Parker, Democrat, received 58,472 votes, President Roosevelt received 21,903, and Watson, Pro., 22,625, giving the Democratic candidate a plurality of 36,569.

In the last election Bryan received 72,938 votes, Taft 41,693; Watson, Pro., 18,919; Hogen, Independent, 77; Debs, Socialist, 541; Prohibition, 1,058, giving Bryan a plurality of 30,115. Hence it will be seen that the Democratic plurality of 36,569 in 1904 was reduced to 30,115 in 1908.

The small vote received by the Independent ticket was a surprise. In view of the fact that the candidate for vice president, John Temple

Graves, is a native of this state.

Notwithstanding the fact that Watson, the Prohibition candidate, did not carry as his campaign in the state of Georgia, his vote dwindled from 22,625 in 1904 to 10,301 in 1908. Watson is a native Georgian and he made an impassioned appeal to his fellow-citizens to complement him with the electoral vote of his home state, promising to deliver his vote to Mr. Bryan if he needed them although it was not clearly shown how this was to be accomplished.

Large Increase in Taft Vote.  
The surprise of the campaign was the large increase in the Republican vote, jumping from 21,903 in 1904 to 41,693 in 1908. In the election of 1904 ten counties in the northeast section of the state gave pluralities for President Roosevelt. In 1908 29 counties, widely scattered throughout the state, gave substantial pluralities for Judge Taft.

Of the 13 counties in the Seventh congressional district nine of them gave large pluralities for the Republican ticket. The Democratic vote in this district was 4,929, against 7,751 for the Republicans, giving the Republican ticket a plurality of 2,822. The Democratic candidates for congress had no opposition.

Reason for Republican Gain.  
The large Republican gain is believed by many to be the result of the recent amendment to the constitution disfranchising the negro vote

## Sprinkler Equipment

we will furnish estimates for all kinds of sprinkler equipment for fire protection.

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While the war was inoperative in the recent past and quite a number of negroes left, it is nevertheless true that a primary southern white man, slave heretofore voted the Democratic ticket in order to preserve white supremacy, voted the Republican ticket this year, knowing that the negro who heretofore been eliminated from politics in Georgia.

In view of the fact that no campaign was made by the Republicans in Georgia speeches made and no literature distributed, the result is remarkable. It is freely predicted by many who negroes eliminated from politics the Republicans will get some people—it's repulsive.

On the largest tobacco farm in the world, a 250,000-acre affair, near Amsterdam, Ga., is grown about a third of all the Sumatra tobacco used for cigar wrappers in the United States.

# Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Health Talks

No man is stronger than his stomach. Make your stomach strong and you thereby fortify your system against the attacks of a long list of diseases which originate in the stomach and must be reached, if at all through the stomach. Thus torpid, or lazy liver, biliousness, dyspepsia, impure blood and various affections originate in weak stomach and consequent poor nutrition. The same is true of certain bronchial, throat and lung affections.

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Strengthens the stomach, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood making it rich, red and vitalizing and thereby curing the above and kindred affections

It's foolish and often dangerous to experiment with new but slightly tested medicines—sometimes urged upon the afflicted as "just as good" or better than "Gen Medical Discovery." The dishonest dealer sometimes insists that he knows it the proffered substitute is made of, but you don't and it is decidedly for your interest that you should know what you are taking into your stomach and system exting it to act as a curative. To him its only difference of profit. Therefore insist on having Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If not promptly supplied elsewhere.

Send 31 one-cent stamps pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, cloth-bound. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Advertiser, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres., Buffalo, N.Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.





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